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Draft plan of implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (paragraphs 76-120)

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VIII. Means of implementation

76. The implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and in the present plan of action, requires a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the rest of the international community, taking fully into account the Rio principles **[in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities]**. The internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and in the present plan of action, will require significant increases in the flow of financial resources **[including through new and additional financial resources]**, in particular to developing countries, to support **[development and]** implementation of their national policies and programmes, improved trade opportunities, transfer of environmentally sound technologies on a concessional or preferential basis, as mutually agreed, education and awareness-raising, capacity-building, and information for decision-making and scientific capabilities, within the agreed time frame required to meet these goals and initiatives. Progress to this end will require that the international community implement the outcomes of the **[relevant]** major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992, particularly those of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the fourth ministerial conference of WTO **[including building on them as part of a process of achieving sustainable development]**.

76.bis **[Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect our environment, will be our first step to ensuring that the twenty-first century becomes the century of sustainable development for all. An enabling domestic environment is essential for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance by, inter alia, encouraging countries to establish transparent, participatory and accountable governance in all sectors of society, taking into account the ongoing efforts by the developing countries in this regard. A crucial task is to enhance the efficacy, coherence and consistency of macroeconomic policy.]**

76.ter Create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate **[significant]** increases in the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, which is critical to sustainable development, particularly FDI flows for infrastructure development and other priority areas in developing countries to supplement the domestic resources mobilized by them.

77. **[Developed countries should make available the increased ODA commitments announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and those that have not done so should make concrete efforts to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) of developed countries to least developed countries, by expediting action on the means and time**

frames, taking into account the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]

77.**(alt) [There is a need to make available the increased ODA commitments announced by developed countries at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and to urge the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts to reach the United Nations goal of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, and to examine means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus.]**

77.(alt 2) **[Welcome the increased ODA levels/commitments announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and urge the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets, in accordance with paragraphs 42 and 43 of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]**

77.bis **[The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to monitor and report regularly on ODA commitments and pledges in order to ensure a higher degree of predictability, transparency and long-term planning.]**

78. Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective for **[poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard, intensify efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery more responsive to the needs of developing countries, taking into account the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development].**

78.(alt) Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective. **[In this regard, intensify efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery more flexible, enhance the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries to utilize aid, promote the use of ODA to leverage additional financing for development, improve ODA targeting to the poor and use country-owned poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, for aid delivery, and consider measures aimed at further untying aid, in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus.]**

78.(alt 2) Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, **[to strive]** to make ODA more efficient and effective. **[In this regard, intensify efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery for poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and environmental protection, taking into account the needs of the developing countries and objectives under the ownership of recipient countries.]**

79. Make full and effective use of existing **[non-financial and]** financial mechanisms and institutions, including through actions at all levels to:

(a) [Strengthen the efforts of the Bretton Woods institutions and make the existing international financial architecture more transparent, equitable and inclusive, and provide for full and effective participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making processes and institutions with the objective of supporting their efforts to achieve sustainable development;]

(a.alt) **[Encourage efforts by the Bretton Woods institutions to [make] / [strengthen] the existing international financial architecture more transparent, equitable, [rules-based] and inclusive, and [able to] provide for [and encourage] full and effective participation of developing countries in meeting the challenges and seizing the opportunities of globalization in international economic decision-making processes and institutions with the objective of supporting their efforts to achieve sustainable development;]**

(b) **[Provide a more predictable and secure international financial environment that can contribute to the sustainable development of developing countries by, inter alia, establishing measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows.]**

(c) Ensure the successful and substantial third replenishment of GEF **[of up to US$ 3 billion through new and additional resources necessary for its focal activities]** and make GEF more responsive **[to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries]** by, inter alia, leveraging additional funds from key public and private organizations, improving management of funds through more speedy and streamlined procedures **[and simplifying the GEF project approval cycle]**;

(c)bis **[Make sure that contributions to international organizations and agencies for their sustainable development activities, programmes and projects are more assured and predictable. / Ensure that funds are made available on an increased, assured and predictable basis to international organizations and agencies for their development activities, programmes and projects.]**

(d) [Agreed] Encourage the private sector, including transnational corporations, private foundations and civil society institutions, to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

(e) [Agreed] Support new and existing public/private sector financing mechanisms for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to benefit in particular small entrepreneurs and small, medium-sized and community-based enterprises and improve their infrastructure, while ensuring transparency and accountability of such mechanisms.

80. **[Develop ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance, including through, inter alia, the use of special drawing rights, for development purposes, taking into account the established rules of procedures and the articles of agreement of IMF, as well as through the establishment of an intergovernmental mechanism to channel new financial resources for infrastructure development in developing countries, taking into account the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]**

80.(alt) **[Explore ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes as stated in the Monterrey Consensus.]**

80.(alt 2) **[Recognize the value of exploring innovative sources of finance as set forth in paragraph 44 of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]**

81. **[Reduce the unsustainable debt burden of developing countries through speedy action for debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries, such as debt-for-sustainable-development swaps, and to ensure debt sustainability consistent with the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking into account the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development. Debt relief arrangements should seek to avoid imposing any unfair burdens on other developing countries. In this regard, actions are required to:]**

81.(alt) **[External debt relief plays an important role in liberating domestic resources. Therefore, we support paragraphs 47 through 51 of the Monterrey Consensus dealing with external debt.]**

81.**(alt 2) [Consider on a case-by-case basis the debt burden of developing countries, especially the poorest ones, with actions to:]**

(a) **[Implement speedily, effectively and fully the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources, taking into consideration [as appropriate] measures to address any fundamental changes in the economic circumstances of those developing countries with unsustainable debt burden caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or affected by conflict, taking into account initiatives which have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness, and provide, [as appropriate] [debt relief to developing countries emerging from war and conflict] so as to help stabilize their economies and bring about initial economic recovery;]**

(b) **[Further restructure outstanding indebtedness through appropriate debt relief, cancellation and other arrangements, bringing international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner, taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;]**

(b)(alt) **[Bring international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner, taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;]**

(c) **[[Develop and utilize /Encourage exploring] innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition. Such mechanisms may include debt-for-sustainable-development swaps.]**

82. **[Implement the outcomes of the Doha Ministerial Conference by WTO members, further strengthen trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building, and ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of**

developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations by placing their needs and interests at the heart of the negotiations on the WTO work programme.]

82.(alt) **[In order for developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to increase their share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development, we urge WTO members to take the following actions:]/[In this regard we encourage WTO members to undertake action to:]**

82.(alt 2) **[Recognizing the major role trade can play in achieving sustainable development and in alleviating poverty, we encourage WTO members to pursue the negotiating agenda and work programme agreed at the WTO fourth ministerial conference, which was held at Doha in November 2001. To help developing countries, especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development, we urge WTO members to take the following actions:]**

(a) **[Accelerate and facilitate/undertake to facilitate / Facilitate]** the accession of all developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership of WTO **[as set forth in paragraph 30 of the Monterrey Consensus]**;

(b) **[Implement]** /**[As part of]** the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity-Building, Growth and Integration **[and in this regard]:**

(i) [Continue to] support the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund established after the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference as an important step forward in ensuring a sound and predictable basis for WTO-related technical assistance and capacity-building;

(ii) [Focus WTO assistance efforts, in particular the 2003 plan, on advancing the Doha agenda, and call upon the WTO secretariat to finalize its 2003 plan accordingly, including reaching out to members who have not provided their input];

(c) Fully implement the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries / **[and urge [developed countries] / [development partners] [to significantly increase contributions to the Framework Trust Fund, and expand related follow-up activity under the Framework to address a greater number of least developed countries [including by extending the pilot programmes]].**

83. **[Provide commodity-dependent countries with]** /**[Increase commodity-dependent countries' capacity to diversify exports through] inter alia, financial and technical assistance, including through international assistance for economic diversification, sustainable resource management [and through the establishment of an international mechanism to stabilize commodity prices for coping with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade] [as well as strengthen the activities covered by the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities to support sustainable development.]]**

84. **[Call upon WTO members to fulfil the commitments made in Doha, notably in terms of access to markets [including] for the exports of developing countries, especially least developed countries, particularly in areas of interest to these countries, by implementing the following actions [while remaining**

mindful of the important deadlines that must be met to ensure progress by the Fifth Ministerial Conference and of the opportunities that will result from the successful conclusions of these negotiations by 1 January 2005]:]

84.(alt) **[Call upon WTO members to be mindful of the important deadlines that must be met to ensure progress by the fifth ministerial conference and of the opportunities that will result from the successful conclusions of these negotiations by 1 January 2005 in the areas of greatest interest to developing countries, particularly in market access. In this regard, reaffirming our commitments under the Doha Declaration, we note the particular significance to achieving sustainable development of the following aspects of the Doha Mandate:]**

(a) [Eliminate protectionist measures on products of particular interest to developing countries, as well as eliminate unilateral trade sanctions used to reinforce the environmental agenda;]

(a) (alt) **[Negotiations pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Doha Declaration, on market access for non-agricultural products;]**

(a) (alt 2) **[Reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers on products of export interest to developing countries [particularly agriculture, textiles and clothing];]**

(b) **[Operationalize all special and differential treatment provisions and take action to strengthen them, making them more precise and effective, including through concluding a framework agreement on special and differential treatment;]**

(b) (alt) **[Review all special and differential treatment provisions with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the Doha Declaration;]**

(c) **[Commit] / [Achieve]** on the part of **[developed]** countries that have not already done so**] / [Commitment to]** the objective of providing duty-free and quota-free access for exports from all least developed countries **[in accordance with paragraph 42 of the Doha Declaration];**

(d) Reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate tariffs on non-agricultural products, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. Product coverage should be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions. **[The negotiations shall take] / [taking fully]** into account the special needs and interests of developing countries including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments **[pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration].**

(e) **[Fulfil, without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, the commitment for comprehensive negotiations of the Agreement on Agriculture, [as provided in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.] / [aiming at substantial improvements in market access, reduction of with a view to phasing out all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, while agreeing that the provisions for special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral**

part of all elements of the negotiations and confirm that non-trade concerns will be taken into account].]

85. **[Agreed]** Enhance the benefits for developing countries and countries with economies in transition from trade liberalization, including through public-private partnerships, through, inter alia, action at all levels, including through financial support for technical assistance, the development of technology and capacity-building to developing countries to:

(a) **[Agreed]** Enhance trade infrastructure and strengthen institutions;

(b) Increase developing country capacity to diversify and increase exports **[manage resources sustainably and to cope with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade]**;

(c) Increase the value added of developing country exports.

86. **[Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, social and economic development and environmental protection through action at all levels to:]**

86.(alt) **[Make trade and environment mutually supportive, including through actions at all levels to:]**

(a) [Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to take all necessary steps to help achieve a sustainable outcome of the trade negotiations, in accordance with the commitments made under the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and advance the work and coordination on trade, environment and development of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment [the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme], involving other relevant international and regional organizations;]

(a)(alt) **[Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to undertake an in-depth study on the negative impact of measures on market access and trade-related environment measures taken by developed countries on trade, in particular on exports from developing countries and consider mechanisms to remove those distortions; / Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment to pursue its work in accordance with paragraph 32 (i) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;]**

(b) [Reduce or, as appropriate, eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies and eliminate trade-distorting subsidies in developed countries;]

(b)(alt) **[Reduce with a view to phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies;]**

(b)(alt 2) **[Reduce with a view to phasing out environmentally harmful and/or trade-distorting subsidies;]**

(b)(alt 3) **[Encourage the reform of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and that are incompatible with sustainable development.]**

(c) [Further develop and promote the use of [sustainable] / [environmental] impact assessment at the national level as a tool to better identify trade [[and] [environment]]/ [and development] linkages and appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures. Encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide technical assistance to developing countries for this purpose;]

(d) [Promote a constructive and sustainable relationship between globalization and social development, through support for the work of the ILO World Commission as well as through providing technical assistance, including through ILO mechanisms, to help developing countries improve the effective implementation of core labour standards.]

87. [[Support and stimulate] / [Promote] the creation of domestic and international markets for organic produce and increase technical assistance and cooperation with developing countries, with due attention to the need for quality control compliance and preservation of consumer confidence in order to encourage organic production and trade.]

87.(alt) [Promote the creation of voluntary and market-based mechanisms to encourage production and trade in organic produce, including through technical assistance and cooperation with developing countries.]

88. [Pursuant to the decision taken at Doha on implementation-related issues and concerns, address, without prejudicing the outcome, the problems encountered by developing countries in the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, as well as the resource constraints faced by them. / Commit to taking concrete action to address issues and concerns regarding the implementation of some WTO agreements and decisions, including difficulties in fulfilling these agreements and resource constraints.]

88.(alt) [Commit to comprehensively addressing the problems encountered by developing countries in the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, as well as the resource constraints faced by them in fulfilling those agreements. Special attention should be paid to the imbalances and the inherent asymmetries in some WTO agreements, pursuant to paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.]

89. [[While reiterating our commitment to the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)] / [Implement the WTO/TRIPS Agreement as part of the wider national and international action to address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, while affirming that the Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' rights to protect public health, in particular to promote access to medicines for all, as envisaged in the Declaration of the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted in Doha.]/[Address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, including through reaffirming the rights of WTO members to use to the full the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement that provide flexibility for this purpose. The Agreement can and should be implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' rights to

take measures to protect public health, in particular to promote access to medicines for all, as contained in the Declaration of the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted in Doha.]

90. Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries **[as well as countries with economies in transition]** on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, as set forth in chapter 34 of Agenda 21 **[including through urgent actions at all levels to:] / [with urgent action to:]**

(a) [Agreed] Provide information more effectively;

(b) [Agreed] Enhance existing national institutional capacity in developing countries to improve access to the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how;

(c) [Agreed] Facilitate country-driven technology needs assessments;

(d) [Agreed] Establish legal and regulatory frameworks in both supplier and recipient countries that expedite the transfer of environmentally sound technologies in a cost-effective manner by both public and private sectors and support their implementation;

(e) [Agreed] Promote the access and transfer of technology related to early warning systems and to mitigation programmes to developing countries affected by natural disasters.

91. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels **[including through actions at all levels to:]** [with action to:]

(a) [Agreed] Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector;

(b) [Agreed] Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, such as technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres;

(c) [Agreed] Create partnerships conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion, to assist developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in sharing best practices and promoting programmes of assistance, and encourage collaboration between corporations and research institutes to enhance industrial efficiency, agricultural productivity, environmental management and competitiveness;

(d) Provide assistance to developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in accessing environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned **[as mutually agreed]** or in the public domain, as well as available knowledge in the public domain on science and technology, and in accessing the know-how and expertise required in order for them to make independent use of this knowledge in pursuing their development goals;

(e) [Agreed ad referendum] Support existing mechanisms and, where appropriate, establish new mechanisms for the development, transfer and diffusion

of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries as well as economies in transition.

* * *

92. [Agreed] Assist developing countries in building capacity to access a larger share of multilateral and global research and development programmes. In this regard, strengthen and, where appropriate, create centres for sustainable development in developing countries.

93. [Agreed] Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, Governments, NGOs and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries.

94. Improve policy- and decision-making at all levels through, inter alia, improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers **[including actions at all levels to]** [with action to]:

(a) [Agreed] Increase the use of scientific knowledge and technology and increase the beneficial use of local and indigenous knowledge in a manner respectful of the holders of that knowledge and consistent with national law;

(b) [Agreed] Make greater use of integrated scientific assessments, risk assessments and interdisciplinary and intersectoral approaches;

(c) [Agreed] Continue to support and collaborate with international scientific assessments supporting decision-making, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, with the broad participation of developing country experts;

(d) [Agreed] Assist developing countries in developing and implementing science and technology policies;

(e) [Agreed] Establish partnerships between scientific, public and private institutions, and by integrating scientists' advice into decision-making bodies in order to ensure a greater role for science, technology development and engineering sectors.

[(e)bis Apply in decision-making the precautionary principle, as established in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and further developed in international law, in order to protect health and environment, while avoiding recourse to it for protectionist purposes.] *(reference to para. 42(d)(alt))*

95. Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, in enhancing their capacity in their efforts to address issues pertaining to environmental protection, including in their formulation and implementation of policies for environmental management and protection **[including actions at all levels to]** [with action to]:

(a) [Agreed] Improve their use of science and technology for environmental monitoring, assessment models, accurate databases and integrated information systems;

(b) [Agreed] Promote and, where appropriate, improve their use of satellite technologies for quality data collection, verification and updating, and further improvement of aerial and ground-based observations, in support of their efforts to collect quality, accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable data;

(b) [Agreed] Set up and, where appropriate, further develop national statistical services capable of providing sound data on science education and research and development activities that are necessary for effective science and technology policy-making.

96. [Agreed] Establish regular channels between policy makers and the scientific community for requesting and receiving science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21, and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development, at all levels, with the aim of sharing knowledge, experience and best practices and building scientific capacities, particularly in developing countries.

97. [Agreed] Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge, and to improve the quality of and access to information and communications technology in all countries, building on the work facilitated by the United Nations Information and Communications Technology Task Force and the efforts of other relevant international and regional forums.

98. Provide **[new and additional]** resources for publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances with the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies, and encourage the transfer and diffusion of those technologies, in particular to developing countries.

99. **[Establish an open, transparent and inclusive participatory process, at the global level, to examine issues related to the definition, identification and effective and adequate provision of global public goods.]**

99.(alt) [Further the identification of key issues of global public interest and related conceptual work, including on the provision of global public goods.]

* * *

100. [Agreed] Education is critical for promoting sustainable development. It is therefore essential to mobilize necessary resources, including financial resources at all levels, by bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, by civil society and by foundations, to complement the efforts by national Governments to pursue the following goals and actions:

(a) [Agreed] Meet the development goal contained in the Millennium Declaration of achieving universal primary education, ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling;

(b) [Agreed] Provide all children, particularly those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, especially girls, with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of primary education;

101. [Agreed] Provide financial assistance and support to education, research, public awareness programmes and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to:

(a) [Agreed] Sustain their educational infrastructures and programmes, including those related to environment and public health education;

(b) [Agreed] Consider means of avoiding the frequent, serious financial constraints faced by many institutions of higher learning, including universities around the world, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition.

102. [Agreed] Address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the educational system in those countries seriously affected by the pandemic.

103. [Agreed] Allocate national and international resources for basic education as proposed by the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and for improved integration of sustainable development into education and in bilateral and multilateral development programmes and improve integration between publicly funded research and development and development programmes.

104. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education **[by 2005]**, as provided in the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All, and at all levels of education no later than 2015, to meet the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, with action to ensure, inter alia, equal access to all levels and forms of education, training and capacity-building by gender mainstreaming, and by creating a gender-sensitive educational system.

105. [Agreed] Integrate sustainable development into education systems at all levels of education in order to promote education as a key agent for change.

106. [Agreed] Develop, implement, monitor and review education action plans and programmes at the national, subnational and local levels, as appropriate, that reflect the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and that are relevant to local conditions and needs leading to the achievement of community development, and make education for sustainable development a part of those plans.

107. [Agreed] Provide all community members with a wide range of formal and non-formal continuing educational opportunities, including volunteer community service programmes, in order to end illiteracy and emphasize the importance of lifelong learning and promote sustainable development.

108. Support the use of education to promote sustainable development **[including through actions at all levels to]/ [actions are required to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Integrate information and communications technology in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities, and provide assistance, particularly to developing countries, inter alia, for the establishment of an appropriate enabling environment required for such technology;

(b) [Agreed] Promote, as appropriate, affordable and increased access to programmes for students, researchers and engineers from developing countries in the universities and research institutions of developed countries in order to promote the exchange of experience and capacity that will benefit all partners;

(c) [Agreed] Continue to implement the work programme of the Commission on Sustainable Development on education for sustainable development;

(d) [Agreed] Recommend to the United Nations General Assembly that it consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development, starting in 2005.

* * *

109. [Agreed] Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives, and promote partnerships in this regard that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development.

110. Mobilize **[new and additional financial and other resources from all sources, and]** support for local, national, subregional and regional initiatives, with action to develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance local, national, subregional and regional centres of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

111. [Agreed] Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including through the strengthening of capacity-building efforts, such as the United Nations Development Programme Capacity 21 programme, to:

(a) [Agreed] Assess their own capacity development needs and opportunities at the individual, institutional and societal levels;

(b) [Agreed] Design programmes for capacity-building and support for local, national and community-level programmes that focus on meeting the challenges of globalization more effectively and attaining the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(c) [Agreed] Develop the capacity of civil society, including youth, to participate, as appropriate, in designing, implementing and reviewing sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels;

(d) [Agreed] Build and, where appropriate, strengthen national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21.

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112. [Agreed] Ensure access, at the national level, to environmental information and judicial and administrative proceedings in environmental matters, as well as public participation in decision-making, to further principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, taking into full account principles 5, 7 and 11 of the Declaration.

113. [Agreed] Strengthen national and regional information and statistical and analytical services relevant to sustainable development policies and programmes, including data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors, and encourage donors to provide financial and technical support to developing countries to enhance their capacity to formulate policies and implement programmes for sustainable development.

114. [Agreed] Encourage further work on indicators for sustainable development by **countries** at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities.

115. Promote the development and wider use of Earth observation technologies, including **satellite** remote sensing, global mapping and geographic information

systems to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes **[including through actions at all levels to:]** [with action to:]

(a) [Agreed] Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries;

(b) [Agreed] Develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping.

116. [Agreed] Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to:

(a) [Agreed] Collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable;

(b) [Agreed] Use satellite and remote-sensing technologies for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations;

(c) [Agreed] Access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning, mapping and geographic information systems.

117. Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters **[including]** through **[actions at all levels to:]** [action to:]

(a) [Agreed] Provide affordable access to disaster-related information for early warning purposes;

(b) [Agreed] Translate available data, particularly from global meteorological observation systems, into timely and useful products.

[117.bis Further develop and use indicators at the national level on decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and for measuring the social, economic and environmental impacts of industrialized countries' consumption and production patterns.] *(pending discussion on 12 (aa))*

[117.bis(alt) Recognize that any indicators developed under the work programme of the Commission on Sustainable Development on indicators of sustainable development are intended only for use by countries at the national level on a voluntary basis, suited to country-specific conditions, and shall not lead to any type of conditionalities, including financial, technical and commercial.]

118. [Agreed] Develop and promote the wider application of environmental impact assessments, inter alia, as a national instrument, as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on projects that could cause significant adverse effects to the environment.

119. **[Further develop and promote the wider application of [strategic] planning environment [and health] assessments, as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on policies, programmes or plans that could have significant negative or positive effects on the environment [and social development], taking into account the current situation of each country.]**

120. **[Further develop and promote [sustainability impact] assessment [methodologies] at the national level as a tool to better identify trade, environment and development linkages, as well as appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures, and encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide assistance to developing countries for this purpose.]**